IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device which is used, for example, ~~for use~~ in timepieces, cellular phones, audio systems, and other electronic equipment and which allows a viewer to view a display from both the front and ~~from~~ the back ~~both~~.

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

In recent years, liquid crystal display devices ~~characterized by their~~ that are ~~thinness and light-weightedness~~ thin and lightweight have been widely used in portable equipment and the like. In particular, cellular phones which are required to be small in size and weight almost always employ ~~as their display devices~~ such liquid crystal display devices. However, liquid crystal display devices are of the light-receiving type and cannot provide enough visibility in dark places, which is one of the requirements in cellular phones. This problem is often solved by installing an illumination device on the front or back of the liquid crystal display device. In general, the former

illumination device is called a frontlight and the latter is called a backlight. A schematic sectional view of a front light type display device is shown in Fig. 5. A front light shown in the drawing has a light source 14 and an optical waveguide 15. Light from the light source 14 is guided downward (toward a liquid crystal display panel 1) by the optical waveguide 15 and is reflected by a reflector 16, which is provided on the back of the liquid crystal panel 1. In this way, information displayed on the liquid crystal panel 1 is made visible to a viewer. Light from the outside (external light) also enters the liquid crystal panel through the optical waveguide 15 and makes the display on the liquid crystal panel 1 visible in a similar manner. On the other hand, a back light type display device is outlined in Fig. 6. A backlight in th drawing has a light source 14 and an optical waveguide 17, and is placed below a liquid crystal panel 1. Light from the light source 14 of the backlight is reflected upward via the optical waveguide 17 to illuminate the liquid crystal panel 1. Display is thus made visible to a viewer.

Paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

As described, the optical waveguide 15 of the front light is ~~characterized by being~~ structured to transmit light

reflected by the reflector 16, whereas the optical waveguide 17 of the back light is merely capable of diffuse reflection of light and not transmission of light.

Paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

~~Latest~~ Current cellular phones have a folding structure and this has prompted employment of a sub display device in addition to a main display device in order to enable a cellular phone user to see his/her cellular phone display information such as time and reception of a call even when the phone is folded. The sub display device makes it possible for a viewer to view from the back side of the main display device. To give an example, Fig. 7 shows a structure which has a combination of a frontlight and a liquid crystal panel 1 as a main display and a combination of a backlight and a liquid crystal panel 18 as a sub display. A semi-transmissive plate 19 is provided between an optical waveguide 17 and the liquid crystal panel 18 of the backlight if necessary.

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

The conventional structure shown in Fig. 7 needs another display device for the sub display in addition to a

main display device. With the structure where the main display device and the sub display device overlap each other, the total thickness of the liquid crystal display device is large and the cellular phone or other device that has this liquid crystal device that has this liquid crystal display device is accordingly thick. Another problem of this structure relates to cost because a driver circuit and an illumination device for the sub display device are necessary aside from those for the main display device.

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 6 has been amended as follows:

A liquid crystal display device of the present invention is structured such that a polarizer and a reflection-polarizing plate sandwich a liquid crystal panel in which a liquid crystal layer is interposed between opposing substrates. The liquid crystal layer has a portion where the polarization direction of incident light is changed before the light exits and a portion where incident light exits without changing its polarization direction. These portions are given different brightness to make display on the liquid crystal panel recognizable as an image. The reflection-polarizing plate has a function of reflecting a polarization component polarized in a specific direction and transmitting the rest.

The reflection axis of the reflection-polarizing plate is set in the same direction as the polarization direction of light chosen out of components of light that enters the liquid crystal panel through the polarizer~~:~~, a component (light) that exits the liquid crystal layer, or a component (light) that exits the liquid crystal panel without being changed in polarization direction in the liquid crystal layer.

Paragraph beginning at line 1 of page 9 has been amended as follows:

As shown in the drawings, a liquid crystal panel 1 is interposed between a polarizer 2 and a reflection-polarizing plate 3. The liquid crystal panel 1 comprises ~~is structured such that~~ a liquid crystal layer that is sandwiched between transparent substrates such as glass substrates and plastic substrates. Display electrodes provided on the transparent substrates apply a voltage to the liquid crystal molecules to display an image or text. Here, the polarizer has a function of absorbing a specific linear polarization component and transmitting other polarization components. The reflection-polarizing plate has a function of reflecting a specific linear polarization component and transmitting other polarization components. A viewpoint of a viewer on the side of the polarizer 2 is called a first viewpoint 11, whereas a

viewpoint of a viewer on the side of the reflection-polarizing plate 3 is called a second viewpoint 12.

Paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 12 has been amended as follows:

A liquid crystal display device of this embodiment is described referring to Fig. 3. Similar to Embodiment 1, the ~~description takes as an~~ example is one ~~a case~~ where light enters from the side of the polarizer 2. The points that have already been described in Embodiment 1 will not be repeated.

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 14 has been amended as follows:

A liquid crystal display device of this embodiment is described referring to Fig. 4. Similar to the above embodiments, the ~~description takes as an~~ example is one ~~a case~~ where light enters from the side of the polarizer 2. The points that have already been described in the above embodiments will not be repeated.